

THE NEBRASKA LEGISLATURE

Brief Sketches of the Men Who Will Compose It

AN ABUNDANCE OF GOOD HORSE SENSE.

Indications That the Next Legislative Body Will Rank Above Former Legislatures in Intelligence and Character.

Last week The Bee published personal sketches of a majority of the members-elect of the legislature. Below is given a continuation of them. It has been impossible to secure the necessary information to make the list complete in its issue.

Joseph J. Brown, esq., of South Omaha, a representative-elect from the Tenth district, Douglas county, was born in Michigan, near Detroit, in 1838, on a farm. When nine years of age his parents removed to the city, where the subject of this sketch secured an apprenticeship of four years at the carpenter's trade, and subsequently worked at his trade in Milwaukee, Minneapolis, St. Louis and Kansas City. In 1880 and 1881 he was employed in the construction department of the Atchafalaya, Topinka & Santa Fe railroad in New Mexico and Texas. In 1882 Mr. Brown went to California and worked at his trade in the principal cities of the Pacific coast. In 1883 he returned and settled in Topeka, Kas., where he lived until 1884 when he came to Omaha. In 1885 Mr. Brown was appointed building inspector of South Omaha, and in 1886 was elected justice of the peace. His office has since been in the city, and he stands squarely on the platform of his party and can be relied upon to vote and work at the coming session. He is a legislator of no opposition to any attempt to pass a prohibitory law.

W. A. Gardner, esq., of Omaha, a representative-elect from the Tenth district, Douglas county, was born in Liberty, Ind., June 1, 1835. In 1866 his father came to Nebraska and located in Richardson county, where the subject of this sketch was born. He came to Omaha and engaged in the real estate business, which he has since pursued. Two years ago Mr. Gardner was elected justice of the peace and was re-elected this year by a vote of over fifteen thousand. Mr. Gardner is a democrat and opposed to prohibition in any form. William S. Frost, esq., of Omaha, a representative-elect from the Thirtieth district, composed of Bart and Washington counties, was born in Hampton county, Massachusetts, January 3, 1842. He came to Nebraska in 1862, when he enlisted in Company E, Thirty-sixth Massachusetts volunteer infantry, United States army, and served until the close of the war. After the war he acted as an appraiser, when he was discharged and returned home. Mr. Frost came to Omaha May 20, 1869, and engaged in the real estate business, Washington county, where he has lived ever since. He has always been a republican and says he always will be, and that he can't see how he can vote for anything but a republican, of which he feels justly proud. As to prohibition, Mr. Frost says he is opposed to it in any form, and if the alliance members of the legislature vote to pass a prohibitory law, he will stand against them, both by his votes and his work.

Joseph Shipley, esq., West Point, representative-elect from the Fifteenth district, Cuming county, was born in England in 1838, and emigrated with his parents to Rhode Island in 1842. He was educated in his early manhood and enlisted in Company C, First Nebraska infantry, as a private, June 20, 1861. At Batesville, Ark., he was elected as a veteran January 1, 1864, and was discharged at Omaha July 1, 1866, having been in all the battles and campaigns of his regiment. After his discharge in 1866, he took up a homestead in Cuming county, where he has since been engaged in farming. Mr. Shipley was for seventeen years treasurer of his county, was elected Cuming county supervisor in 1888 and by the board elected its chairman. He is opposed to prohibition in any form.

P. F. Rohan, esq., of Newcastle, representative-elect from the Eighteenth district, Dixon county, was born in Ireland and is forty-seven years old. He came to the United States when four years of age and settled in the state of New York. He enlisted in the army in 1861, and served at the siege of Fort Mifflin and at Dutch Gap. He was with the army in Mexico, and at the close of the war he was honorably discharged and returned to New York, but in 1868 came to Nebraska and located in Dixon county. Mr. Rohan has never before held any public office, except that of assessor for two terms. He had always been an active democrat until he joined the alliance movement, and was elected to the legislature as an independent. By occupation he is a farmer. At the late election Mr. Rohan declined to define his position on the question of seeking to secure statutory prohibition, but as he is a prohibitionist, it may be inferred that should such a bill be introduced he would support it.

Dr. J. M. Alden of Pierce, representative-elect from the Nineteenth district, Cedar and Pierce counties, was born in New York in 1844. In 1864 he moved to Van Buren county, Michigan, and attended the university at Ann Arbor till 1868. Then he came to Nebraska and located in Pierce county, where he has since been engaged in farming. Politically he is a republican, having voted for Grant in 1868, and for every republican president since. He is an independent ally of the legislature, and has never before held any public office, except that of assessor for two terms. He had always been an active democrat until he joined the alliance movement, and was elected to the legislature as an independent. By occupation he is a farmer. At the late election Mr. Rohan declined to define his position on the question of seeking to secure statutory prohibition, but as he is a prohibitionist, it may be inferred that should such a bill be introduced he would support it.

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Francis Stevens, esq., of Genoa, representative-elect from the Twenty-fifth district, Platte and Nance counties, was born at Beverly, Adams county, Ill., October 18, 1847, and resided there until October 1862, when he came to Nebraska and settled in the western part of Platte county, near Genoa. Mr. Stevens is a farmer and has been all his life. In 1868 he was elected justice of the peace, and served until July, 1868. Mr. Stevens has been a life-long republican, but joined the alliance about a year ago, and was made president of the Platte county organization. Later he was nominated by the independent for the legislature and endorsed by the republican party. He has never before held any public office. His views on the repeal of the present high license law, because the people at the late election gave an emphatic declaration against prohibition.

Jacob Hill, esq., of Juniata, senator-elect from the Twenty-seventh district, Adams county, was born in Seneca county, Ohio, in 1826. He was a member of the Ohio legislature and settled in Adams county, where he has ever since resided. Mr. Hill had always been a democrat until he joined the alliance. He was elected to the legislature in 1888. Mr. Hill is a prohibitionist and voted for the amendment, declaring if it carried he would aid all he could to have an effective law passed to enforce it. But since the amendment was defeated, Mr. Hill accepts the people's verdict and does not favor the repeal of a prohibitory law to take the place of our present high license law.

Francis Dunn, esq., of Rogers, representative-elect from the Twenty-sixth district, Coding and Kearney counties, was born in the province of Ireland, and has resided in Nebraska and in Colfax county twenty-eight years. He was formerly a republican, but has since become an independent. He has never held any higher office than that of justice of the peace. He says that as to the license law he is perfectly satisfied with it as

settled in Grand Island, where he resided ever since, and is now a member of the city council there. Mr. Schlotfeldt is a democrat and says he shall oppose prohibition, but is in favor of a law which will not give license law, as he is opposed to prohibition in any form.

Charles W. Hennich, esq., of Burwell, representative-elect from the Twenty-third district, composed of Garfield, Greeley, Wheeler and Blaine counties and the unorganized territory west of Blaine, is a farmer and was born in Center county, Pennsylvania, 1847. He came to Nebraska in 1879 and settled in Garfield county before it was organized. Mr. Hennich has always been an ardent republican, and has never held any office of importance. He expresses himself as opposed to any attempt to repeal statutory prohibition in lieu of the present high license law.

Ed L. Heath, esq., of Rushville, representative-elect from the Fifty-third district, composed of Sheridan, Dawes, Box Butte and Sioux counties, was born on a farm in Chatham county, Ohio, in 1833. In June of that year his parents removed to Iowa, about fifty miles west of Dubuque. He was raised on a farm until the age of fifteen, when he entered the office of a printer in Dubuque, Iowa, published at Webster City, Iowa, to learn the printer's trade. He worked at the "Herald" in Dubuque until 1857, when he established a small republican newspaper at Esch, Page county, Iowa. After nine months Mr. Heath sold that paper and started the "Herald" at Rushville, Iowa, which he published till March, 1880. Then he came to Nebraska and purchased the David City Republican, and conducted that paper until December, 1884, when he was removed to Sheridan county and is now the editor and proprietor of the Rushville Standard, the oldest republican paper in Iowa.

Mr. Heath has always been a consistent and ardent republican, and was elected as such to the legislature. Concerning statutory prohibition, he does not consider that question to be yet before the people, and therefore asks to be excused from declaring himself on it.

J. V. Johnson, Esq., of Orla, the representative-elect from the Fifth district, Kearney county, was born in Virginia, June 18, 1848, and moved to Iowa in 1852. He was a republican from 1856 to 1876, since which he has been an independent. He held the office of county treasurer of Montgomery county, Iowa, for two terms, 1877 to 1881, and was a member of the legislature in 1884, when the prohibition law was passed, and gave the deciding vote on that measure. He is still a prohibitionist, but is opposed to any attempt to force the issue, and therefore asks to be excused from declaring himself on it.

Howard Lomax, esq., of Lomax, a representative-elect from the Sixth district, Kearney county, was born in England in 1859, and has been a resident of Custer county nearly eleven years. He has been a democrat, and is now an independent. He is in favor of the present high license law, and therefore asks to be excused from declaring himself on it.

William F. Porter, esq., of Claris, Merriett county, representative-elect from the Fourth district, composed of Butler and DeWitt counties, Illinois, was born in Champlain, N. Y., June 1, 1841, and came to Nebraska April 1, 1879. He located on a farm near Claris and has continued since. Mr. Porter was in the army from 1861 to 1865, and was elected justice of the peace on the republican ticket, and still retains that office. Mr. Porter received a good common school education, and is a member of the school board. He was elected to the legislature as an alliance candidate. While being personally an advocate of and a believer in prohibition, he has never before held any public office, and has never before held any public position.

W. A. McCutcheon, esq., of St. Edward, representative-elect from the Twenty-first district, Boone county, Ohio, in 1841. He emigrated to Nebraska in 1862, and located in Boone county, where he has since been engaged in farming. Mr. McCutcheon was for twelve years ago and took up the farm in Boone county, where he has since been engaged in farming. He was always a straight republican until this year, when he joined the independent party, and was by it elected to the legislature. His views on the repeal of the present high license law, because the people at the late election gave an emphatic declaration against prohibition.

Logan McKeown, esq., of Fairfield, the second representative-elect from the Forty-second district, was born in Gibson county, Indiana, February 10, 1847, and passed his boyhood on a farm in Illinois, where he acquired his education. In the common schools that state state served as his first laborer. After becoming a farmer he engaged in mercantile business and continued in it for ten years. In 1879 he was removed to Kansas, where he was engaged in farming until 1886, when he came to Nebraska and located in Clay county. Mr. McKeown has been a republican all his life, and has never before held any public office. He is in favor of the present high license law, and therefore asks to be excused from declaring himself on it.

George E. Felton, esq., of August, representative-elect from the Forty-third district, Nuckolls county, was born and raised in an eastern state and is thirty-five to forty years of age. He came to Nebraska about twelve years ago, and in politics he has always been a republican until he joined the independent party, but has never held any previous office of public trust. Mr. Felton's position on the high license law question is not stated, but as he is a thorough prohibitionist in sentiment, should an attempt be made to repeal statutory prohibition for the present high license law, he would probably support it.

Henry Schlotfeldt, esq., of Grand Island, representative-elect from the Twenty-eighth district, Hall county, was born in Maine, Ill., March 1, 1867, came to Nebraska nine years ago and settled in Grand Island, where he resided ever since, and is now a member of the city council there. Mr. Schlotfeldt is a democrat and says he shall oppose prohibition, but is in favor of a law which will not give license law, as he is opposed to prohibition in any form.

He has been a resident of Grand Island five years and of Dixon county four years; has held none but township offices, such as justice of the peace and assessor. In regard to statutory prohibition Mr. Schlotfeldt says that when questioned on the subject he will vote as in his judgment will be for the best interests of his constituents.

School children in Victoria, Australia, are carried on the street cars free. The state of Georgia, it is said, is going to make more liberal appropriations for her school children than any other state in the Union. There are in the United States thirty-five or more colleges of pharmacy or departments of pharmacy of universities or colleges.

According to the new catalogue of Princeton the whole number of students on roll is 50, of whom 719 are in the undergraduate department. There are only 650 freshmen at Oxford, a smaller number than usual. The decline in the number of students is due to the science and medicine now prefer Cambridge.

Prof. Edmund J. James of the University of Pennsylvania has been offered the chair of physiology in the University of Pennsylvania. Prof. James is only thirty-five years of age. Frobenius Ida Falbe-Hansen is the first woman to attempt the ordeal of lecturing at the Copenhagen university for the degree of Magister in law of that city.

The Hon. William W. Foulke of Indiana, president of the Civil service reform league of that state, has been unanimously elected as president of Swarthmore college, Pennsylvania. Sarnel Hayes of Grandy Center has been appointed resident law professor in the State University of Iowa, vice Fred Gilman resigned. Hayes will take his new position January 1.

It is only within a few years that photography has been applied to the investigation of the human system with a view to the means of research in astronomy. George Eliot's book has become more popular in the past few years than during her entire life. The book has been included in the list of books used in the public schools.

In the photograph of the heavens, in color, the number of stars in the constellation Lyra, it is calculated that 64,000,000 of stars will be represented. In the nebula of the Lyre, M. Bailland took a photograph 16 1/2 inches in diameter, and it took him 1,800 hours to make it.

Medical students in London are compelled to go through a course of four years' study, hospital attendance and lectures before being allowed to enter the profession. An order of the general medical council of England the term of preparation has been extended to five years.

Black pearls, mounted with invisible settings, form the most expensive of mourning jewelry. Conservative women, however faultless of figure, do not affect the scanty skirt of present style. Velvet sleeves are still fashionable, but the lower sleeves, with the full upper half of cloth is more novel.

Sleeves are made full at the top, and tight on the elbows and the wrists, and can be trimmed or finished plain. The new overcoat silks are very handsome, and as they are closely interwoven they will be good for wear.

Young girls are wearing their hair brushed back from the face and then tied in the back in a loose knot of short curls. Elderly ladies now wear the prevailing colors, selecting the darker shades of blue, red, green, brown, heliotrope, etc. The new sealskin jackets are made with long fur linings, and the sleeves are cut and sleeves set much higher on the shoulders.

Polis of serum, bolting cloth, or lisse are worn in the neck and sleeves of ordinary gowns, and creamy lace trims in the latter dresses. New Marie Antoinette veils in black are sprigged with tiny clusters of brilliant flowers or with sprays of scarlet berries and foliage. Laced boots are being worn by fashionable women. They hold their shape and do not show every defect of the foot, as does a button boot.

Half-long English coat hasques are not likely to be of long duration, because they are clumsy looking and becoming to very few figures. Dresses of water are being made of Scotch tweed, blanket plaids, and rough camels hair and storm serge, that are heavy but very soft to the touch.

Young ladies are wearing their hair frizzed at the ends and curled then worn into a wavy, coil, while little curls are much used! Black jet and gilt, also black silk, were found in many of the handsomest passementeries, some of them being of detachable pattern.

A rich Spanish yellow of unmistakable tone, judiciously placed and in suitable quantity, looks remarkably well upon a black dress, also a yellow of a paler shade, or pale coral, cinnamon, yellow tan or almond are thoroughly inflexible as a relief to black. It is exactly the same with regard to red.

The new and art jewelry consists of circles or dog-collars of delicate workmanship, wholly unobtrusive in design, and consisting of some of the latter are set with cat's-paws or with turquoise-blue faceted stones. The new Irish poplins which have suddenly come to view again are made with pointed collars, and are very rich in color, and show a much softer finish than formerly, with all the usual beauty and distinction which belonged to this fabric.

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DIPHTHERIA AND ITS CURE.

Dr. W. H. Hanchett's Views on the Prevalence of the Disease.

HOMEOPATHIC TREATMENT OF THE DISEASE.

Good Nursing, Dieting, Disinfectants and Isolation Necessary to the Rapid Recovery of the Stricken Patient.

Dr. W. H. Hanchett has written a very timely article upon diphtheria for the current number of "The Medical and Surgical Record," the organ of his school in the west.

Much of the interest which it has come at a time when the disease has still a hold upon our people, it should be read with a great deal of interest by followers of the new school, if not by those who still believe in the faith of their fathers.

In speaking about the presence of diphtheria, Dr. Hanchett says: "As so much has been said of late concerning the prevalence of diphtheria in our city, we profess our remarks by saying that at this season of the year and in this climate we usually have an epidemic of this dreaded disease, more or less severe. The present year has not been an exception, although most of our physicians who have practiced in Omaha for several years think the present season, thus far, less marked by the malignant type of the disease than the past few years or more have known."

The reports of our cities have been very full; as the board of health has urged, more strenuously than ever before, the matter of reporting contagious or infectious diseases. Unoubtedly many cases of tonsillitis have been reported as diphtheria. The boundary line between malignant tonsillitis and mild forms of diphtheria is so narrow that even the most skillful must be on the alert to detect the difference.

The physician can hardly call every case where every patch of gray or white appears upon the tonsils, as diphtheria; and yet, from this very mild case may be generated a most malignant case of true diphtheria in another member of the household. Some deaths have been reported to be sure; but in a population of 100,000 people, of whom a large percentage is children, this is not extraordinary.

The epidemic has not been in any sense so fatal as it has been in other years in other cities. The impression has gone abroad that we have been having a terrible scourge from this malady. Some time last month, while in another city, we chanced to pick up a local daily paper, and were surprised to see in startling headlines that diphtheria was carrying off many of our children and breaking up our schools. Now, while we heartily sympathize every effort made by the board of health to control and stamp out any disease, and to improve the sanitary condition of the city, we are not so much alarmed by the reports of a generation of a detrimental nature to Omaha."

In speaking upon the treatment of the disease he says: "As to the treatment of diphtheria, all homoeopathic physicians will agree that the carefully selected remedy is always necessary. It is a brief article it cannot be expected that all the remedies used in the treatment of this disease can be mentioned. Only a few of the more common will be noticed, but they are the adjuncts which have been found effective."

1. Acute during the first few hours of the disease is always a good remedy; and as the patient has been seen early, should be given.

2. Merf. Cyan. and Iod. When other symptoms appear of a more malignant type, this is very still, and it should be given with the mercurial and sub-maxillary glands. Breathe very offensive. Yellowish or gray membrane on one or both tonsils. Always accompanied by a high fever, with sticky perspiration.

3. Kall Bich. Extremely eropy saliva. Difficult expectoration. Glands involved. 4. Lycopodium. Membran extending from right to left.

5. Adiantum. Offensive breath; little membrane; great heat about the head and throat; throbbing carotids; constantly calling for a draught of water, which is not taken; the lips, extremely difficult in swallowing.

6. Arsenicum. Great prostration of body, but constant moving of hands and arms. Intractable vomiting, which is not relieved by any means. The patient is pale and deathly appearance. This is a good remedy when the blood seems thoroughly poisoned and when the vital forces seem to be giving out. It is a good remedy for any patient when no other remedy will.

Among other prominent remedies are nitric and muriatic acids, arum triphyllum, and other remedies. Gray membrane beginning on left tonsil, extending to right.

7. Ixopodium. Membran extending from right to left. 8. Adiantum. Offensive breath; little membrane; great heat about the head and throat; throbbing carotids; constantly calling for a draught of water, which is not taken; the lips, extremely difficult in swallowing.

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DR. BERTS & BETTS.

Physicians, Surgeons and Specialists.

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IMPERIES.

"What was your objection to my predecessor, King Totem?" asked the missionary. "He was a person of very bad taste," returned the chieftain, making a very facetious remark.

Here lies the bones of Robert Jones, whom no one ever could stick, if he goes below and has a show. He will surely cheer the sick. "I don't know," replied the little fellow, doubtfully; "as it is as good as dead."

"The 'Comings' church will give its members a paid up fire insurance. All men may be liars, but some are more truthful than others. Some preying souls regard the bible as the organ of the bank book."

Dr. Ederberry, who seem so discontented with your lot, Elder, that I sometimes have fears that your faith is not well grounded. Rev. Perrybangle—I assure you, sir, that I have encountered very many rocks in this community!

A clergyman, in an evidently hastily written advertisement, asks for "a young man to take charge of a span of horses of a religious turn of mind."

"Would you like to go to heaven when you die?" asked a Boston Sunday school teacher from a small resident of Old Kent. "I don't know," replied the little fellow, doubtfully; "as it is as good as dead."

Revivalist (in eastern Kentucky)—My dear old friend, don't you think it about time you were giving yourself to the Lord? Old Kent tuck—No, sah! I'm not giving myself away, sah, and I want to live a few more years yet.

"Where are you going, my pretty maid?" "I'm going to Sunday school, sir," she said. "Can I go with you, my pretty maid?" She laughed and regally shook her head. "You've a week or two to spare," she said, and then she said to the Christian tree, "I think it is a bad plan to have the sexton and the undertaker in the same man."

"Why?" "The temptation to encourage undervaluing by keeping the church cold must be almost too strong." They took up one collection for the heathen in Cathay.

Another for the naked kids in Siam far away; They passed around the plate again to pay the sexton's bill. Another round—no money came—the church was very still. "Why pay ye not?" the person said—his voice was stern and deep— "The Lord would be no shepherd if he did not care for his sheep!"

Several hymn books used in a church in Newcastle, England, have been printed by accident or design upon paper of different colors. When the books are closed the different shades of the different shades. These hymn books are put to an irregular use by some of the churchgoers. When the sermon is concluded, the different shades of the hymn books are put to an irregular use by some of the churchgoers.

On a recent Sunday one of our ministers, in the course of his sermon, won 13 shillings during a single service.

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